

NAUVOO

NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 43.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

REMOVED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEKDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor,
At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvo, Hancock County, Ill.

TELEGRAMS—\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

RAVENS ONE INSERION, \$1.

EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION, 37 1/2 CENTS.
ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE MADE YEARLY AND QUARTERLY.
LETTERS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR.
(John Taylor,) POST OFFICE, TO RECEIVE ATTENTION.

GREAT WESTERN MOVE.

MACOMB, McDONOUGH CO., ILL.,

January 14th, 1845.

DEAR SIR.

I have persuaded myself, that in consideration of our past acquaintance, if not from the great importance of the subject matter itself, you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you this communication. An old resident, as you know, of this county, I have had an opportunity of witnessing the malice of feeling, the jealousy and ill-blood that subsist on the part of a large portion of the people of this and adjoining counties, against the Mormon people; and while I have deplored it as an evil, formidable in magnitude, and portentous in its aspects, the foulest scourge and curse of a country, possessing otherwise many peculiar advantages and blessings, I have been unable to see any reasonable prospect that our fierce discords will be brought to harmonize, and peace and good neighborhood be restored. It appears rather, that parties are increasing in exasperation and virulence, and are ever on the very eve of violent and bloody collision.

A continuation of such a state of things must surely be deprecated by every lover of peace, and every friend to the rights of all. Does it not behoove all such to exert themselves to discourage and repress outrage, and to suggest, and endeavour to further such measures as may seem best calculated to not only secure the public peace and individual security, but to allay all hostile feeling? If we have any regard for the well-being of the community in which we live—if we would rescue our cherished and glorious republican institutions from the most scathing, withering reproach, we must exert ourselves, actively, zealously, manfully. Reflecting anxiously on this grave and most momentous subject, it has occurred to me, that a plan could be devised and matured, in which the great mass of both parties to this disreputable and dangerous broil, could be induced to acquiesce; and the plan which strikes me as feasible, I take the liberty to submit, and would respectfully ask for it your candid consideration, and, should it be deemed worthy that also of some of your brethren. I will state that it is wholly of my own suggestion, so that should you condemn it, you condemn that which has emanated from a single individual; though I may say, that I have submitted it to a number of persons whose judgments are entitled to respect, and whose approval has emboldened me to lay it before you. I have placed it in the form of an enactment of Congress, because I thought that form would convey my ideas more clearly and succinctly, and not, by any means, because just those provisions should be embraced and no other; I intend them merely as outlines, most of the details may, and probably will be disapproved of by you or your friends, but the question remains;—could not others be devised and engraved on the fundamental plan and basis of a Reserve, to be set apart by Congress for the Mormon people exclusively, which would meet the approbation of that sect as well as a great majority of the people of the United States? Cannot a scheme be formed, which, while it makes an exclusive appropriation of a tract of land to that people, where they would be safe from intrusion and molestation, and where they could, by their industry, cause the wilderness to blossom as the rose, shall, at the same time, secure, as a consideration, the sale of that wilderness; and, by effecting its appropriation and cultivation, enhance vastly the value of all other lands in the same region? I think there can be, and so think those whom I have consulted. Of course, nothing could be done without the consent and approbation of your people, and indeed most probably, not without their strenuous application by petition to Congress.

Untrammelled by state laws, and secure from annoyance by interlopers, with the intelligence, the enterprise, energy, and industry which your people possess, what a glorious little Commonwealth might you not erect! Consider what vast advantages and facilities you would have, over those possessed by Roger Williams, the religious founder of Rhode Island; and Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania; and Calvert of Maryland. They cheerfully encountered all the hardships and horrors of a savage wilderness, with a wide ocean between them and their father-land; that they might enjoy unmolested, their religious opinions, and worship in a manner that seemed to them best; and now their memories are every where revered.

Contemplate the noble opportunity which lies before you, of founding a Model Republic, and thus render your names as enduring as Romulus and Dido!

With regard sir, to the details of my plan, I have supposed first, the Pine region, the most eligible from the peculiar advantage it would offer to the poorer class; for they would have a resource at once, in being able to realize, at short intervals, the proceeds of their labor, in cutting, rafting and selling their timber and lumber, instead of encountering the delay and outlay of making a farm; in this I may be in error, and of that, none better than you, are capable of judging.

Secondly, I have proposed a tract 24 miles square; that may be too much, or too little, a mere matter of expediency.

Thirdly, I propose the payment of something to Government for the timber to be cut, though undoubtedly, the amount should be very moderate. Were nothing to be paid, objections, I fear, would be made, fatal to the grant, particularly by Eastern people, who have a repugnance to giving something for nothing; and an invincible dislike to a practice common in the west, and in their parlance termed hooking.

Fourthly, I propose a boundary of five miles; perhaps that is too much, perhaps too little—a matter of expediency.

I take it for granted that Congress would not sell for less than \$1.25 per acre, but it may be otherwise, and they might grant a longer term than ten years, and in other respects make the terms more favorable, especially should you apply with an approach to unanimity, claiming with vigor, a grant as some indemnity for your losses and sufferings.

Fearing to be tedious, I must close with these remarks, trusting you will receive the whole as they are proffered in a friendly spirit, I ask your consideration of the matter, and should be pleased to hear from you, at you

earliest leisure, the opinion you entertain of it.

With great respect,

I subscribe myself,

Your friend and well-wisher,

WM. P. RICHARDS.

To the Rev. George Miller, Bishop of the Church of Latter Day Saints, Nauvo, Ills.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE CALLED MORMONS, OR LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled; that there shall be selected under the direction of the President of the United States, somewhere in the region generally known as the *Piney Woods*, and within the territory of Huron, a tract of land, bordering on, and bounded by the Mississippi river, of twenty-four miles square; to be surveyed, marked and platied by the surveyor general of Iowa or Wisconsin, and which tract shall be forever set apart and known and designated as the *Mormon Reserve*; and so soon as said survey is completed, and public notice given of the same, it shall be lawful for any or all of said sect called Mormons to proceed to locate and settle in said reserve, on the conditions and under the restrictions hereinafter prescribed. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons not in full communion with said sect, and not fully recognized as such by their constituted authorities, to locate or settle, either within the said reserve, or within five miles of any part of the boundaries thereof; and for the better securing of this provision, it is hereby made the duty of the commanding officer at Fort Crawford, upon information duly certified to him, immediately to proceed to eject and remove all such intruder or intruders.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid: That sites for towns, and the several mill-seats, as also the salt springs and mineral lands (should any there be), within the said Reserve, shall be selected, properly designated and set apart by three commissioners, to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States; who shall make returns of the Plats in proper form within twelve months after the external boundaries shall have been run, or as soon thereafter as may be; and upon an early day thereafter, the President shall cause the lots in the several sites, the mill seats and salt-springs, and the mineral lands in convenient parcels, to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of five years; but none but a bona fide Mormon shall be allowed to purchase, nor shall a transfer by gift, sale or otherwise, of such purchase, to any other than a bona fide Mormon, be lawful.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted: That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a superintendent, to be charged with the supervision and care of said Reserve, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of (say) \$3,000, and whose duty it shall be to reside at some central and convenient place in said Reserve, and grant permit to take up, use and occupy land with sufficient timber for farming purposes, under such regulations as the President of the United States or future acts of Congress may prescribe; and also, under like regulations, to cut and convey timber from lands not entered, such timber either to be sawed into lumber, or rafted in logs to a market; but persons to whom such permits are granted, shall give security to the satisfaction of the said Superintendent, for the payment monthly, of the sum of _____ per thousand feet of lumber, board measure, for all timber so cut; and upon failure to pay at the expiration of any month, he or they shall be assessed and charged an additional ten per cent; on failure a second month (in succession), an assessment of twenty per cent, and summary process of attachment shall issue against both principal and securities; and on failure of three months in succession, the permit shall be revoked, and he or they shall be deemed ever after incapable of holding a permit, unless the Secretary of War after investigating the case shall see proper to grant one.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted: That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent, to allow of the entry of any and all lands not herein before reserved, at the minimum rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, payable in ten years from the day on which public notice was given that entries might be made by patents, vesting the fee-simple title, shall not issue until the entire Reserve shall have been paid for, at the rate of one and a fourth dollars per acre, together with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum for ten years; that is to say, the sum of seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand, two hundred and eighty dollars; and for the prompt and equitable adjustment of the debt, the Reserve shall be credited with the net proceeds as they are received, of sales of all town lots, salt springs, mill seats, mineral lands and timber, and at the expiration of the

ten years of credit, with the amounts received from other lands; on the expiration of three months thereafter, all lands entered and not paid for shall be deemed forfeited, and within the three months next thereafter, shall, together with all the land within the said Reserve that remains unentered and unpaid for, be sold to the highest bidder for cash in hand. And should there then remain a deficiency in the sum total of receipts, that deficiency shall be supplied by a levy proportionate on all the real estate within the Reserve, to be assessed and collected

within six months; and on its collection, and not before, patents shall issue, vesting the fee-simple in the several legal claimants; provided however, that should any tract or lot of land in the legal subdivision of forty acres, fail to bring the sum of one and a fourth dollars per acre, at the public sale, its last claimant if any there be, and if not, its last occupant shall be liable for the deficiency and summary process shall issue for its collection.

Sec. 5. The inhabitants of said Reserve shall have power to adopt such Constitution, and pass such laws for their good government as they may deem proper, provided such Constitution and laws be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 6. All persons elected or appointed to office under the Constitution and laws of said Reserve, shall, previous to entering on their duties, take an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 7. Fugitives from justice and persons accused of crime, having been inhabitants of said Reserve, and found in any state or territory of the United States, shall be given up to the legal authorities of said Reserve, on application to the executive of the state or territory in which they are found; provided, however, the proper and usual proof is adduced, and provided also, the crime of which he or they are charged, is punishable in said state or territory. And fugitives from justice from any state or territory, or persons charged with crime and found in said Reserve, shall in like manner be given up, whether the crime with which he or they are charged, be or not, punishable by the laws of said Reserve.

Sec. 8. All persons applying for location and settlement within said Reserve, are required to furnish proof to the satisfaction of the superintendent thereof, that he is in full communion with the Mormon church; and upon making an entry of land, or purchasing or contracting to purchase a town lot, mineral lot, salt-spring or mill-seat or any part or parcel of either, he shall be entitled to all the privileges, immunities and exemptions conferred or intended to be conferred by this act, and all such shall be deemed to have relinquished all claim to a representation in the Congress of the United States, and to vote for President and vice President of the same.

G. Miller's answer to the above letter.
Nauvo, Jan. 28, 1845.

Wm. P. Richards, Esq.

Respected friend:—I received your very interesting communication of the 14th inst., by the hand of Mr. Shelton, and after a candid perusal, laid the document before a council of some of the leading official members of our Church. Suffice it to say that it was well received, and agreed upon, that I should forthwith write to you, asking permission to publish the entire document in our weekly paper, together with our own proposals and views.

And if you please you may write to leading members of the legislature, that the subject matter may be agitated by them, and all that you may think proper to write to in the several states and territories, preparatory to obtaining their sanction to the project. So that the Congress may take action on the subject, at the earliest possible period after petitions can be gotten up circulated and returned, in haste, very respectfully &c.,

GEORGE MILLER.

Macomb, Feb. 3d, 1845.
Rev. George Miller,
Respected friend:—Yours of the 29th ult., has just been received. I am gratified that you received my communication kindly and judged of it candidly. My further reflections have more and more satisfied me that if this business is followed up in the proper spirit, with forbearance, and calm reasoning with those who may at first seem to doubt or disapprove, a plan may be devised that will meet the approbation of all parties, and be productive of great eventual good.

Considering the mutual exasperation and jealousy that unfortunately exist, it seems to me important to consider, as the next step, what would be the best—or rather, the least objectionable manner of bringing it before the public. Should it appear as an Anti-Mormon proposition, it might arouse the hostility of many of your people; while on the other hand, it might be fiercely attacked and denounced by their enemies. Under the circum-

stances, I am inclined to believe that the plan you propose,—the printing of it in your paper, accompanied by such remarks as you may see proper to make, will be the best;—and therefore, though I am averse generally to having my name figuring in the public prints, I give my consent to the publishing in extenso my letter to you.

I will be pleased at any time, to hear from you.

Most respectfully yours,

WM. P. RICHARDS.

The foregoing correspondence has inspired us with lively interest. And the perusal has confirmed our hope that there were many patriotic men and high minded philanthropists whose hearts were not yet hardened by bigotry nor their eyes filled over with prejudice. And we bless all peace makers without distinction of parties or religions. And if the benevolent hearted of all ranks and conditions will rise up together and do the same, diligently endeavoring to assuage the violence of factious and schismatic minds; their names will be embazoned on the roll of fame, along with the founders of our independence. But if the folds of our United States constitution are not ample enough to tolerate and protect even all the diversified religions of the whole earth, as occasion may require; then, the noble framers thereof have deceived themselves, and tantalized emigrant from all nations, with the form of a government that is more specious than solid.—But we will not yet persuade ourselves that America is not large enough to furnish an asylum for men of all religions and free thinkers too. And we firmly believe that our constitution is liberal enough to allow every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without ever impairing the liberty or rights of other men.

And we will lay down the following principle which the friends to national union may do well to consider. The principle is this, that men of congenial religious or other interests, should separate themselves from those of adverse faith and interests and pair off, each to each. Let the Roman Catholic cleave to the Roman Catholic, and the Jew to the Jew, and the Mahometan to the Mahometan, and the Presbyterian and Latter-day Saint, each to their own people, united however under one general government, on the righteous terms of mutual reciprocity, as necessity and advantage may require. The promiscuous intermixiture of heterogeneous bodies for the purpose of unity and strength is alike distant both from pure religion and sound philosophy.

The framers of the constitution never contemplated reducing all religions to one; but they contemplated the very diverse interest of people living in different climates habituated to different religions and policies, harmonized however into one grand confederacy, without merging their individual identity. If we as a people were colonized according to the above suggestions in some remote territory of the United States, it would then be demonstrated whether we should sink under the weight of our own corruptions or rise with the splendid buoyancy of our own virtues. We have ever sought to test the value of our civil and religious polity apart from other people. Our coming to the State of Illinois from the extreme unsettled border of the far west, was not a matter of choice with us, but of necessity. And although we have now a large investment in Illinois which must depreciate by removal; still, we are willing to accept of any eligible location within any part of the territory of the United States, under such wholesome provisions as may hereafter be stipulated and agreed upon. The principal features of the bill before us, with some variations, will receive the cordial acquiescence of this people. If our removal should take place before we have opportunity to effect a favorable sale of property here, we should require so much as a convenient outfit as would raise us above immediate want and insupportable suffering. If we should be located on some frontier exposed to foreign invasion, the interests of the nation to which we are bound by the strongest ties, would suggest the necessity of furnishing us with military stores and arms adequate to the demand. One error however in the bill before us cannot pass unnoticed. The territory of 24 miles square is altogether too contracted for a people numbering with our families little less than 300,000 souls, besides some 200,000 more that would cleave to us from affection, friendship or interest. A half a million persons settling a new and uncultivated region, must necessarily require a wider range than if they came into a highly cultivated country. A portion of territory no less than 200 miles square, would be none too great or roomy for the increase of the people arising in a period of 10 years judging from the analogy of ten years that have gone by.

Any one of the following portions of territory might be considered by this people as eligible. 1st. West of the State of Missouri, a territory of 200 miles square. 2d. From the mouth of the Bad Axe river, bounded by the Mississippi west, extending north to the mouth of the Mississippi river, thence east 80 miles, thence west to the place of beginning in the territory of Wisconsin.

3d. A similar portion of territory lying in the western part of Texas, from the mouth of the Colorado river on the Gulf of Mexico, extending west and north to the extreme limits of Texas. 4th: A similar portion of territory in Oregon bounded by the Pacific ocean on the west, and Oregon (or Columbia) river on the north. Now if the legislatures of the western states and territories will pass resolutions favorable to the proposed project, and the people generally petition Congress to set off a territory as proposed in the above, according to the prayer of the petition, that we as a community may forward to the congress of 1845 & 1846, according to the stipulations as above suggested, it will meet the sanction and approbation of a large majority of the official and lay members, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

GEORGE MILLER.

MORE ANNEXATION.

What we apprehended and deprecated, it appears by the following article from a Detroit paper, is actually coming to pass; and the annexation of Canada is to be insisted upon as a counterpoise to the proposed annexation of Texas. This Government has no pretense of claim to Canada, it is true; but, according to our view of the subject, quite as much as it has to Texas. There are natives of the United States in Canada as well as in Texas, and even more of them; and the project of the annexation of Canada may at least claim the support of those whose conclusive argument in favor of the annexation of Texas is that "it will enlarge the area of human freedom."

We trust, after all, however, that our friends in Michigan are hot in earnest in their memorial in favor of the Annexation of Canada, but intend it only as an argumentum ad absurdum against the Annexation of Texas.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser, Jan. 10.—Counter Annexation.—The citizens of Detroit are generally well satisfied with the Union as it is. They have never sought to extend its limits for their own sectional advantage, against the wishes of other sections of our common country.

They gave a memorable example of their moderation and fidelity, under strong temptations, during the late Canadian troubles. But they are not insensible to the value of the country lying on their North, or indifferent to their own relative weight as Northern men in the Councils of the Union. And the pending propositions for the Annexation of Texas, with more or less prospect of ultimate success, have at length moved them to serious action.

A petition to Congress for the acquisition of Canada, contemporaneously with that of Texas, is in general circulation among our citizens. It has already received, we understand, numerous signatures, among which are found the names of our most respectable, sober, and influential citizens—men who are not likely to turn back in their undertaking. Many more will doubtless be added. The prayer of the petitioners is that negotiations for the cession of Canada may be opened with the British Government, and that in any proceeding for the annexation of Texas a provision may be inserted that the same shall not take effect until Canada has also been annexed. The reasons set forth are two-fold. First, that the addition of Texas to the South demands the like addition of Canada to the North, in order to preserve the just balance and equipoise of the Union. Second that Canada is in itself a most desirable acquisition for the United States, with a view both to military defence and to commercial intercourse.

Such are the views which many of the best citizens of Detroit, without distinction of party, are about to lay before Congress. We invite them the attention of our fellow citizens elsewhere, and if they approve, their active cooperation and aid. Other portions of Michigan, we doubt not, will cordially concur, and all along Northern New York and Vermont should anticipate a warm and effective response. The whole North, indeed, is deeply interested. What say you, fellow citizens?

The proposition, it will be seen, is conditional. If Texas comes in, then Canada. But if Southern annexation is abandoned, then the Northern will share the same fate. The North, strong in its own resources and free energies, never encroaches or invades—nor should it ever submit to encroachment or invasion.

Earthquake at St. Thomas.—The Captain of the brig Orleans, which arrived here from St. Thomas on Sunday, reports, that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 2

OREGON.

On the 3d inst. the bill below, passed the house of representatives, by a vote of 140 to 59. From what we can learn, it has passed the Senate ere this, and become a law.

A BILL

To organize a territorial government in the Oregon Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the passage of this act, all the country belonging to the United States, lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and bounded on the south by the forty-second, and on the north by the fifty-fourth degree and forty minutes of north latitude, shall constitute and be organized into a temporary government, to be called the Oregon Territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that there shall be appointed a Governor of said territory, who shall continue in office for the term of five years, unless sooner dismissed by the President, who shall reside in the territory west of the Rocky mountains.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that there shall be appointed a secretary of said territory, who shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner dismissed, who shall reside in the said territory west of the Rocky mountains.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the laws passed by the Legislature, the public records of the territory, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, to transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings once in each year to the secretary of State of the United States, to be annually laid before Congress, and to perform such other duties as are prescribed by law for the secretary of the territory of Wisconsin.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that the Governor and judge shall adopt and publish such laws of any of the United States or territories, criminal and civil as may be necessary, and suited to the circumstances of the territory, and report them to Congress; which laws shall be in force in the district, till the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but the legislature of said territory shall have power to alter or repeal the same, provided, however, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that the Governor of said territory shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, and appoint and commission all officers in the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that previous to the organization of the general assembly, the Governor shall have power to appoint such magistrates and other civil officers as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in said territory.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that when the general assembly, shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates, and other civil officers shall be defined by an act of said assembly.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, that the Governor, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or district judge thereof, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully demean himself in office.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, that the Governor shall, for civil purposes, lay off such districts, counties, and townships as may be necessary and convenient, subject, however to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, that the Governor shall, for military purposes, lay off such districts and beats as he shall think proper and right; and he shall have power to ordain and enforce such rules and regulations as he may think best adapted to render the militia of said territory most efficient.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, that so soon as there shall be five thousand free white male inhabitants over the age of twenty one years, citizens of the United States, they shall have authority to elect representatives from the counties, townships, and districts to represent them in the general assembly of said territory.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Governor to lay off in said territory districts, counties, and townships, for the purpose of elections as aforesaid.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, that the Governor shall also prescribe the times and places for holding said elections, and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of free white males in said territory; and the Governor shall also cause the census to be taken at least once in every year, by persons to be appointed for that purpose in said territory.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, that for every five hundred free white male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, until the legislature

shall otherwise direct: provided, that the number of representatives shall never exceed fifty.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, that no person shall be entitled to vote for a representative, or be eligible or qualified to act as such, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States or some territory thereof, or unless he be an actual resident of said territory, who shall acknowledge the jurisdiction of the United States over said territory, and shall be a free white male over the age of twenty-one years: provided, however, that the judges of elections shall have power, and it is hereby made their duty, to interrogate, under oath, any and all persons who may be suspected of a want of fidelity to the jurisdiction of the United States over said Territory, and to reject the vote or votes of any person or persons who may refuse to renounce, under oath, allegiance to any other government, when required to do so by said judges.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, that the Representatives, elect at this time, shall serve for the term of two years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified; and in case of death or resignation of a Representative, the Governor shall issue his writ to the district, county, or township, to elect another in his stead, to serve the residue of the term.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, that the General Assembly shall consist of a Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, that the Legislative Council shall consist of five members, any three of whom to make a quorum.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, that the members of the Council shall be appointed in the following manner: As soon as Representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time & place for them to meet together, they shall elect five persons, having the same qualifications as a Representative, who shall constitute and serve as a Legislative Council. All vacancies occurring in said Council shall be filled by the House of Representatives.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, that the members of the Legislative Council shall serve as such for the term of five years; but the same shall be classed by lot, so that one of said Council shall go out of office in each year.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, that the Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives, shall have authority to make laws for the government of said Territory, not repugnant to this act nor to the constitution or laws of the United States.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, that all bills having passed by a majority of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent; and no act whatever shall be of any force without it, unless (when vetoed by the Governor) it shall be passed by a vote of two-thirds of each House.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, that the Governor shall have power to convene the Legislative Assembly when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient; and said Legislative Assembly shall not at any one time continue in session longer than sixty days.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, that the Governor, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or district judge thereof, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully demean himself in office.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, that so soon as the Governor shall have entered upon the duties of his office, he shall appoint a time, and designate convenient places, and make such other regulations as may be right and proper, for the election of a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with the right of debating, but not voting; said delegate to be elected by the qualified voters in said territory, and to hold his office for two years.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, that there shall be an attorney and marshal appointed, who shall hold their offices for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salaries, and perform the same services, and be subject to the same regulations and penalties, as the attorney and marshal of the territory of Wisconsin.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, that the Governor, secretary, judge, attorney, and marshal shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, that so soon as a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge, secretary, attorney, or marshal, it shall be the duty of the Governor to report, as soon as practicable, the same to the President, who shall fill such vacancy; but in case of death or sickness or any other disability, the Governor for the time being may designate any other individual to perform the duties of such officer.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, that the court established by this act for said territory, shall have and exercise original common law jurisdiction, both in law and equity over all cases arising in said territory; and shall have the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as

is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States: provided, always, that in cases where any British subject, resident or trading in said territory of Oregon, shall be arrested, charged with the commission of any misdemeanor or felony, the same shall be delivered over to the nearest tribunal of the British Government, having jurisdiction over the offence. This provision not to apply after the period of twelve months from any notice which may be given by the United States, as contemplated by the third article of the convention now subsisting between the two countries in relation to said territory.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, that the said court shall have power to appoint a clerk, and regulate his fees.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted,

that said court shall have a superintending control over, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising in any court, and all subordinate judicial tribunals that may be established by law in said territory.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, that the Governor shall perform the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs within said territory, and shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, that the judge shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; which salaries to the above officers to be paid them quarterly, out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, that the members of the legislature shall receive each three dollars per day for every day they are in session, and fifteen cents mileage for travelling, in going to and returning from the said session, estimated according to the most usually travelled route.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, that the President of the United States is authorized and required to cause to be erected, at suitable places a line of stockade forts and block-houses, not exceeding five in number, from some point on the Missouri river, on the most practicable route to the south pass in the Rocky mountains.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, that the President is authorized and required to cause fortifications to be erected at or near the mouth of the Columbia river.

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted, that the provision hereafter shall be made by law to secure and grant six hundred and forty acres of land to every white male inhabitant of the territory of Oregon, being a citizen, on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who shall cultivate and use the same, or any part thereof, for five consecutive years, or to his heirs in case of his decease.

Sec. 39. And be it further enacted, that no sale or contract of any kind, of such lands, shall be valid before a patent issues therefor; nor shall the same be taken in execution, or bound by any judgement, mortgage, or lien of any kind, before the patent issued: provided, always, that the future grants of lands contemplated by this act shall be subject to the settlement of any dispute now pending between Great Britain and the United States in relation to their respective claims, and subject also, to the acquirement, by treaty or otherwise, of the Indian title to the said lands.

Sec. 40. And be it further enacted, that no sale or contract of any kind, of such lands, shall be valid before a patent issues therefor; nor shall the same be taken in execution, or bound by any judgement, mortgage, or lien of any kind, before the patent issued: provided, always, that the future grants of lands contemplated by this act shall be subject to the settlement of any dispute now pending between Great Britain and the United States in relation to their respective claims, and subject also, to the acquirement, by treaty or otherwise, of the Indian title to the said lands.

Sec. 41. And be it further enacted, that the President is authorized and required, if he shall think it necessary, to appoint not more than two additional Indian agents, with a salary of one thousand dollars, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Governor of said territory, to superintend the interests of the United States with any Indian tribes west of any agency now established by law; and that at the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 42. And be it further enacted, that so soon as the Governor shall have entered upon the duties of his office, he shall appoint a time, and designate convenient places, and make such other regulations as may be right and proper, for the election of a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with the right of debating, but not voting; said delegate to be elected by the qualified voters in said territory, and to hold his office for two years.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, that there shall be an attorney and marshal appointed, who shall hold their offices for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salaries, and perform the same services, and be subject to the same regulations and penalties, as the attorney and marshal of the territory of Wisconsin.

Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, that the Governor, secretary, judge, attorney, and marshal shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President.

Sec. 45. And be it further enacted, that so soon as a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge, secretary, attorney, or marshal, it shall be the duty of the Governor to report, as soon as practicable, the same to the President, who shall fill such vacancy; but in case of death or sickness or any other disability, the Governor for the time being may designate any other individual to perform the duties of such officer.

Sec. 46. And be it further enacted, that the court established by this act for said territory, shall have and exercise original common law jurisdiction, both in law and equity over all cases arising in said territory; and shall have the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as

is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States: provided, always, that in cases where any British subject, resident or trading in said territory of Oregon, shall be arrested, charged with the commission of any misdemeanor or felony, the same shall be delivered over to the nearest tribunal of the British Government, having jurisdiction over the offence. This provision not to apply after the period of twelve months from any notice which may be given by the United States, as contemplated by the third article of the convention now subsisting between the two countries in relation to said territory.

Sec. 47. And be it further enacted, that the said court shall have power to appoint a clerk, and regulate his fees.

Sec. 48. And be it further enacted,

that said court shall have a superintending control over, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising in any court, and all subordinate judicial tribunals that may be established by law in said territory.

Sec. 49. And be it further enacted, that the President shall perform the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs within said territory, and shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars.

Sec. 50. And be it further enacted, that the judge shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; which salaries to the above officers to be paid them quarterly, out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 51. And be it further enacted, that the great comet, the trial of a bishop for licentiousness, a duel, a great riot, the martyrdom of the saints, or a new fashion present a "misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog,"—there is no doubt of it.

And were we to judge from appearances, the people of this generation, that is, the high life portion, which not unfrequently have to cloak "spiritual wickedness in high places," because charity can hide a multitude of sins, with all their honors thick upon them, present a "misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog," before God.

The proceedings of Congress, and the several legislatures of the States, with all their shifts and turns for power and predominance, bolstered up with unconstitutional, illegal, arbitrary, and tyrannical acts covered by a hypocritical mask, present, a "misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog," to the surrounding nations.

Finally, the church of Jesus Christ of latter day saints, with only about 300,000 in all the world, among 8 or 900,000,000 driven from Missouri by executive force, murdered with impunity, and unchartered from "perpetual succession," because the king can do no wrong, presents a "misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog," to men clothed with a little brief authority—"or men sanctified to serve the devil.

Upon the whole, we wish the present generation was a litte more anti-sogmatical, so that a "misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog," in the shape of "mobs" could be seen as quick as a comet.

THE SEASON.

On Wednesday last we could not tell whether the equator had advanced a few degrees to the northward whether the Mississippi valley had slid down south a bit;

the thermometer stood at 74 degrees in the shade, and a thunder shower at

evening, seemed to be tokens of warm weather, and thus the visible appearance of men's faces, and time's face,

"Let us smile in the prospect of Nauvoo."

On Saturday one bale of Cotton and several bales of Leather arrived from Mississippi, for the benefit of Nauvoo Manufactory: the spinning jennies, or

some of them, and the looms being ready,

business will begin to go ahead.

On Monday, the 24th between 7 and

8 o'clock the steamer Lynx appeared on

the Rapids, which was a sign that the

navigation of spring had commenced.—

News by the Lynx, from St. Louis, to

Feb. 21. Nothing of interest.

NAUVOO GOING AHEAD.

The articles specified in the card below can be had at the Manufactory on short notice.

We also understand, that the

company will start a large supply of vari-

ous articles (Manufactured in Nauvoo)

to Galena and the intermediate towns,

and also below as far as New Orleans.

Warsaw excepted, in the course of a week

or so, several associations have com-

menced business and the case in hand is

Nauvoo goes ahead:

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Manufactured, by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage

Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city

of Nauvoo, Illinois, Job G. Jackson, Pres., On Water

street, No. 10, and J. C. Jackson, Vice-Pres., On Water

street, No. 12, and J. C. Jackson, Secy., On Water

street, No. 14, and J. C. Jackson, Treas., On Water

street, No. 16, and J

subject to the same rules, as it was in the house of the Antediluvians.

Man, at the present day, needs food to nourish and invigorate his body, as well as generations that have passed and gone.

Bad are, unwholesome food, gluton-

ous and drunkenness, causes sickness

and death, and always did, ever since

Adam was banished from the garden of

Eden, and sent forth to seek his fortune

by the sweat of his brow.

For puny man may talk of changes,

he may philosophise and undertake to

prove that nature's laws have changed,

may now be violated with impunity.

Alas! poor deluded mortal! after it is too

late, and to his utter astonishment, he

will find nature has repealed none of her

laws, erased no item; abolished no rule

by which he must be governed in every

thing he does, if he desires a long life,

blessed with health and prosperity.

(To be continued.) J. H.

What is nature? What are nature's

laws?—Type.

COVERY OF PROPERTY.—The following

circumstance is as true as it is singular.

A few years ago two gentlemen, who

had been left executors to the will of a

friend, on examining the property found

a scrap of paper on which was written,

Seven Hundred Pounds in a Till.

They took in the literal sense, and examined all his apartments, carefully, but in

vain.—They sold his collection of books

to a bookseller, and paid the legacies in

portion. The singularity of the circum-

stances occasioned them frequently to

converse about it, and they recollect

that among the books sold, (which had

taken place upwards of seven weeks be-

fore there was a folio edition of Tillot-

son's sermons. The probability of this

being what was alluded to by the word

"Till," on the piece of paper, made one

of them immediately wait upon the book-

seller who had purchased the books, and

ask him if he had the edition of Tillotson,

which had been among the books sold to

him; on his replying in the affirmative,

and the volumes being handed down, the

gentleman immediately purchased them;

and on carefully examining the leaves,

found bank notes, singly dispersed in

various places in the volumes to the a-

mount of seven hundred pounds! But

what is perhaps no less remarkable than

the preceding; the bookseller informed

him that a gentleman at Cambridge, reading

the catalogue of this edition to be

sold, had written to him, and desired it

might be sent to Cambridge, which was

accordingly done; but the books

answering the gentleman's expectations,

they had been in the bookseller's shop

till the period of this very singular dis-

covery.—*Foreign paper.*

IMMIGRATION.—A letter from Dresden,

published in the New York Herald, states

that several associations of Germans have

been formed for emigrating to the United

States the ensuing summer, amounting in

the aggregate to 20,000 souls—one com-

pany of Bavarians and Saxons, chiefly

farmers and mechanics, are bound to

Ohio and Western Virginia—another

company, formed at Antwerp, has bought

large tracts of land in Tennessee, to

which they will remove—other companies

are bound to Florida, Texas, Missouri

and Iowa. The companies are well orga-

nized, of respectable persons, and have

sent out agents in advance, to select and

purchase their lands.

BUSINESS BY THE TELEGRAPH.—The Cincin-

nati Enquirer of the 5th says: the

steamer Lancer, on her way to Pitts-

burgh, struck a snag at Moscow,

about twenty miles above this city.

The snag glanced off her bow and

entered her larboard guards, which

were completely carried away, with

part of the cook-house, and nearly

all it contained. The hurricane roof

was also partially damaged. No inj-

ury was sustained by the passengers

or crew.

Oregon Expedition.—We see it

stated, that a company is forming in

Iowa county, Wisconsin territory,

to emigrate to the Oregon territory;

one in Muscatine, Cedar and Scott

counties, I. T.; another in Galena

and Dubuque; another in the southern

counties of I. T.; another in Putnam

county, Illa.; several families in Mer-

cer county, one family at least, and

several young men from Rock Island

county, and some from Ohio, are mak-

ing preparations for this journey.

The number of hogs packed in the

Wabash valley this season is stated at

62,400—a falling off, compared with last

season, of 82,600.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the

26 ultimo says that the quantity of

pork received at that port the present

season is less by more than one-half

the quantity received to same time last

year.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—The coro-

ner on Monday evening held an in-

quest on the body of a little girl named

Mary Hurley, whose death was caus-

ed by its clothes taking fire during the

absence of its mother from her resi-

dence, in the vicinity of the Schuy-

kill, Second and Filbert streets.

[Phil. U. S. Gaz.]

CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz renders it

certain that Santa Anna was captured on

the 15th Jan. After making several un-

successful attacks on Puebla, he aban-

doned his army and sought to escape the

country by reaching the sea coast. He

was captured by two Indians, and on the

16th confined in the prison at Perote.

He says he is treated worse than he was

when a prisoner of the Texans. He

claims the privilege of leaving the country

with his principal friends, to repose from their toils; and declares that he had rather die than suffer the insults he is now receiving. It is understood that he will be immediately tried as a traitor, and the result is hardly doubtful.

Letters by the Cambria state that Mr. Coleman, the inventor of the Zellian attachment to the piano forte, is likely to dispose of his patent right in London for a munificent sum. He had the honor of exhibiting his invention to the Queen and Prince Albert a few weeks since, and both expressed themselves highly delighted with the tones of the improved instrument. The Times, and other journals of influence, speak in the warmest terms of commendation of the invention, and are of opinion that it will create a revolution in the style of music composed for the piano.

LOWELL.—The statistics of Lowell manufacturers show that the whole amount of capital invested in Washington is over \$11,000,000.

A PLAY STOPPER.—We see by the Philadelphia papers, that a play detailing the Herkertown and Mercer affair was ordered off the stage of the Chestnut theatre, by the Mayor.

John Powers, recently pardoned by President Tyler from the Kentucky penitentiary, in which he had been incarcerated for robbing the mail, has been arrested at New Orleans, charged with abducting a slave and committing forgery.

FROM BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO.—The New York Commercial Advertiser has received the Buenos Ayres British Packet of November 29 and 30, from which they glean the following items:

William Brent, Esq., was recognized as charge d'affaires of the United States, near the Government of Buenos Ayres, on the 15th of November.

The Packet copies from the Gaceta

—the official journal of the Buenos Ayres Government—long article reviewing and condemning the proceedings of Commodore Voorhees, in the seizure of the Argentine squadron

Among other things the Gaceta alleges that the Rosalva—the vessel of Mr.

Burrows—was not provided with the

requisite legal papers to establish her

American character, and that she had

been for a long time employed in con-

veying provisions to the besieged in-

habitants of Montevideo.

The accounts from Montevideo are

of much the same tenor with those we

had for the last year and more.

The besieged were constructing new

fortifications, and manifested no dis-

position to yield; but a letter in the

Packet says that the foreign volun-

teers were growing discontented, and

hopes were entertained that they

would resume their neutrality.

Fructuoso Rivera was reported to

be still in the Brazilian province of Rio

Grande.

The debt of the State of New York,

at the present time, according to the

recent report of the comptroller of that

State, is \$28,068,413.26.

The whole original cost of the canals

of the State is officially reported

to be \$30,461,304.84; and the tolls on

them during the last year amounted to

\$2,398,225.60. The entire canal sys-

tem of the State pays an interest on

the cost of the canals, as put

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.
The New Orleans Bee, of the 22d ult., contains a report of the trial of Pauline, a slave of Peter Rappeneck, for striking her mistress so as to cause the shedding of blood.

The testimony went to show that the slave Pauline was purchased by Peter Rappeneck about two years since from Mr Francois Rubau, who owns plantation a short distance below Natchitoches in this state, on which Rappeneck had been for some years overseer. Some two months since, Rappeneck removed to this city, and rented one half of a double dwelling house, No. 52 Bayou Road, from Mr Leachard, who occupied the other half. About six weeks since, Rappeneck, who had business to transact in St Louis, leaving his wife, whom he had represented to Leachard and his daughter to be crazy, and his children, together with upwards of \$200 in money, in charge of Pauline, who was proven to be his paramour, and at present claims to be pregnant by him.

Immediately after Rappeneck's departure, Pauline took possession of his mistress' apartments, and removed her and the three children, aged eight, four and two years, to a back cabinet which she had previously occupied. Mrs Rappeneck, who had sufficiently recovered to appear in Court, testified that since her husband's absence, she had been subjected to the most cruel and barbarous treatment from her slave, who had beaten her at times with a cane or leather strap, and with her fist, and had obtained such a mastery over her that she was afraid if she disclosed to any one her sufferings, that she would take her life. She also testified that she had a knowledge of her husband's intimacy with Pauline, which had caused much ill feeling between them, and had resulted on several occasions, in her being struck by her husband. Mrs R also testified to the cruel manner in which her children had been beaten by Pauline.

The testimony of Mrs R was corroborated by a slave named Dinah, who, on or about Christmas, had been employed by Pauline to work by the day in washing clothes. She stated that, on the second day after she had been employed, upon Pauline's returning from market, and discovering that a scoundrel was missing from the breakfast table, she charged the taking of it upon Constantine, the eldest child, who upon denying the theft, was dreadfully beaten with a leather strap by Pauline, who also tied the child's clothes over her head and caused her to remain for some time in a kneeling position, with her knees resting upon the rough edges of small pieces of brick, which had broken up for the occasion.

A few days after she heard Pauline abusing some one in the cabinet, and upon her (Pauline) leaving the house, she entered the room, and for the first time discovered that there was a person confined there. She raised the mosquito bar and inquired if she could render Mrs R any assistance, but upon receiving no direct answer, (Mrs R fearing to disclose her situation,) she paid no further attention to it. On Saturday, the 13th instant, she again heard Pauline in the cabinet cursing her mistress, calling her opprobrious names, and telling her if she did not get up and go to work, she would whip her to death. Pauline at the same time dragging her mistress by the hair out of bed upon the floor, and beating her in the face with her fist. Upon her (Dinah) remonstrating with Pauline, she attempted to close the door of the cabinet upon her, and forced the child Constantine to hand her a cane, with which she beat Mrs R in a most shocking and cruel manner. The witness on the same day informed a gentleman, for whom she was doing some washing, of what had occurred, who on the next day addressed an anonymous letter to the Mayor, which led to the arrest of Pauline and the release of Mrs R and her children from their horrid situation. The testimony of the Mayor and Dr Berniaud, in regard to the condition of the sufferers, was merely a confirmation of the above statement.

The case was submitted to the Jury without argument, who, after being instructed by the court in regard to the law applicable to the case, returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced her to death. She is to be hung on the 28th of March.

Outrages in Cattaraugus County, New York.—We learn from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, that serious disturbances have taken place in Cattaraugus county, among the people residing on lands formerly belonging to the Holland Land Company; the Sheriff has been arrested by those on whom he was sent to serve process, and other "demonstrations" made upon the authorities after the fashion of proceedings in Rensselaer and Columbia counties.—*S. Louis Rep.*

"It seems," says the Commercial, that the land has passed through several hands, and foreclosures have been made and writs of execution served upon several of the occupants. The Sheriff while in the act of serving a writ in the vicinity of Ellicottville, was taken into custody, and several of his neighbors who started to look for him were also restrained. Our informant stated that a mob of from three to four hundred individuals collected at Ellicottville, threatened to tear down the jail for the purpose of releasing some friends confined there, and making demonstrations to burn the jail house.

Col Cook, of Springville, was called upon by several citizens of Cattaraugus who requested his co-operation in suppressing the disturbance. Col C. immediately warned several of his regi-

ment who collected at Springville, and started for Ellicottville. A person arrived from the scene of the disturbance for the purpose of procuring powder and ball.

THE OREGON QUESTION.
The writer of the following letter to the Philadelphia Ledger claims, it will be seen, for his statements a semi-official character.

Washington, Jan. 28, 1845.
I learn, through a channel of direct communication with one of the important parties concerned in the matter, that the negotiations between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Calhoun, for the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, were yesterday brought to a close, and have not resulted satisfactorily to our government. The point of differences originates, of course, in the respective claims to a northern and southern line; ours being represented to run as high as 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, whilst the British demand denies the existence of our title within five degrees of the fixed limit. The prevailing opinion among the statesmen of both parties is, that our title is capable of being substantiated to the whole tract to the most northern point, though Mr. Adams, in his recent speech on Texas, asserted that the country owed him all the gratitude for inserting in our treaty with Spain for the cession of the Floridas, the article that alone establishes our claim to Oregon, and that he doubted whether it extended beyond 49 degrees of north latitude. Although Mr. Ingersoll, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House, took occasion this morning to disown the idea relative to the premature closing of these negotiations, I cannot be mistaken in the fact which is here asserted, that all correspondence in reference to Oregon, between the English Minister and the Department of State, has positively ceased. This negotiation has ended entirely contrary to the expectations of Mr. Calhoun, who, but a few days since expressed himself as anticipating the best possible results, and manifested no little feeling at the ambiguity of Mr. Archer, who referred to it in the Senate. As soon as the facts are officially promulgated, Congress will proceed at once to pass the bill which is now pending in the House, to extend the protection and laws of the United States over Oregon as a Territory.

Compliments from the Israelites.—The Charleston Courier says, that the Israelites of that city are about to make a beautiful and magnificent present to the Hon. C. C. Memminger, their able counsel in the great Hebrew case now pending in the courts of that State, in token of their grateful sense of his arduous and valuable professional services in their behalf, having generously declined a fee for the same. It consists of an elegant and richly chased silver pitcher of the Rebec pattern, near two feet in height, and a massive silver waiter, eighteen inches in diameter. On the front of the pitcher is an inscription showing from whom it is present, and the services sought to be rewarded. It has also, on the right, a view of Jerusalem, with the fruit bearing palm, and on the left the palm of the desert, Rebecca at the well, stooping to draw water, and Abraham's servant, with his camels, in the distance.

The waiter is chased with a rich oak border of leaves and acorns, and is decorated centrally with a beautiful wreath of roses and rose leaves.

Railroad System of the United States.—The Cincinnati Chronicle has a list of the finished railroads in the United States which extend over nearly five thousand miles. In 1835 there were but 984 miles of railroad completed in the country, which leaves 3,763 miles made since that year. The average cost is put down at \$20,000 per mile, making the capital invested \$75,360,000.

At present the income of the finished roads nearly equals the annual expenditure in capital; so that the extension of railroads is now in a great degree paid for by the goods transported on the existing roads. It is also true, that the transportation of freight costs less; so that the cost of making railroads now is in fact paid for by the savings produced by the railroads. Some of the different roads, after receiving one or two additional links, will form gigantic lines of iron steam communication.

For example, the great route from Portland to Buffalo, will soon receive two important additions, one at the eastern extremity prolonging it to Bangor, and the other at the western, uniting Buffalo by means of Mad river and Little Miami railroad, to the Ohio, when a steam car may run from Bangor (Me.) to Cincinnati (Ohio)—a continuous railroad, one thousand miles in extent! This supposes that the projected road from Buffalo to Sandusky is made.

2. When the New York and New Haven, and the Baltimore railroads are to the Ohio completed, (both of which will be done in three years,) there will only need a link from the Ohio in the Little Miami railroad to make another grand route of eleven hundred miles from Bangor to Cincinnati, by the great central route. Two thirds of this whole route are now completed; so that the completion of the other third is no longer a chimeraical idea. Of the remaining third, the capital is already at hand, for the greater part.

The part for which some effort is necessary is that from the Ohio river to the Little Miami railroad. But, when the Baltimore railroad reaches the Ohio river there will be no want of capital to complete the remaining link.

J. A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished

themselves with a patent press machine

by which they are enabled to press their

drawn bonnets in a manner that will give

perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

PATENT OFFICE.—In the house of Representatives on the 29th ult. the annual report from the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1844, was presented, showing that during the year 502 patents have been issued; that 539 patents have expired; that 1,045 have been made for patents; that 380 caveats have been filed; that the receipts of the Patent office have been in amount \$41,220 06 from which to be deducted \$10,640 repaid on applications withdrawn; that the ordinary expenses of the office have been \$24,228 04, to which is added \$2,076 49 for library and agriculture, and leaving a net balance of \$6,175 73 to the credit of the patent fund for the year; that \$2,822 66 has been paid for the restoration of models, records, and drawing under the act of 3d March, 1837; the number of applications for extension of patents was 12; two were granted and ten rejected; seven patents have been extended since the act of 4th July, 1836; the whole number of patents issued up to 1st January, 1845, is 14,024. The report was referred to the Committee on Patents.

THAT COACH.—The New Bedford Commercial Register states that the Coach, ordered some months since by the National Road Stage company, to be built by Messrs. Downing and Abbott, of Concord, New Hampshire, to take Mr. Clay over the mountains, on his way from Ashland to the White House, has arrived in Boston on its passage south, and goes by the brig Chatham, to Baltimore, consigned to Howard Kennedy Esq., with directions to have it at Wheeling in season to take President Polk on his way over the mountains! It is said to be a very creditable specimen of Yankee skill, taste, and faithful workmanship. It was to have been called the "Harry of the West," behaved strangely different last November from what this stage company expected of them that they have simply christened their coach the "President."

BOSTON NOTICES.—The city of Boston appropriated nearly \$200,000 during the last year for public instruction. Of this sum \$80,000 was paid for the salaries of teachers.

Counterfeit five dollar gold pieces, so well executed as to puzzle good judges to detect them, are in active circulation.

M. HUGH PATRICK.—Dentist begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35th

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BIGELOW.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-36-3m.

LAND.

And farms for sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4

1-2 miles from Benton's Post office,

containing 160 acres. Four farms 10

miles west from Keosauqua; between

Chequett and Fox river. One farm,

140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200

acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acre, 30

improved; one of 100 acres, 50 improved.

In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,

Claims on land in Lee County, all of

which will be liable for lands in Hancock

and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW J. STEWART.

Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-30-3m.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber, from the cast, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in

the highest Market price for in our line

on delivery at our factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.

BURR FROST.

DAVID DE VOL.

JOSHUA SMITH.

DAVID W. FOX.

SHADRACH DRIGGS.

DWIGHT WEBSTER.

JESSE H. ATHERTON.

W. M. LISK.

Jany. 15th, 1845-37-1f.

NOTICE.

A. & E. GRAY.

have furnished

themselves with a patent press machine

by which they are enabled to press their

drawn bonnets in a manner that will give

perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

NOTICE.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished

themselves with a patent press machine

by which they are enabled to press their

drawn bonnets in a manner that will give

perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

NOTICE.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished

themselves with a patent press machine

by which they are enabled to press their

drawn bonnets in a manner that will give

perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

NOTICE.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished

themselves with a patent press machine

by which they are enabled to press their

drawn bonnets in a manner that will give

perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

NOTICE.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished

themselves with a patent press machine

by which they are enabled to press their

drawn bonnets in a manner that will give

perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

NOTICE.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished

themselves with a patent press machine

by which they are enabled to press their